

KOREA

Information Bulletin

No. 1

**NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE
OF PREMIER KIM IL SUNG**

**REPLY OF PREMIER KIM IL SUNG
TO PRESIDENT OF KOREAN AFFAIRS
INSTITUTE IN WASHINGTON**

**REPORT ON THE 10th PLENUM OF
THE 4th CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE WORKERS' PARTY
OF KOREA**

1965

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CONTENTS

New Year's Message of Premier Kim Il Sung	2
Reply of Premier Kim Il Sung to President of Korean Affairs Institute in Washington	10
Report on 10th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea	17
Premier Kim Il Sung Sends a Message of Greetings to Algerian President	20
Premier Kim Il Sung Sends a Message of Greetings to Prince Norodom Sihanouk	21
Premier Kim Il Sung Cables Mauritanian President	21
Premier Kim Il Sung Cables President Nasser	22
Strengthen the Unity of the International Communist Movement and Inten- sify the Anti-imperialist, Revolutionary Struggle	23
Statement of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity	30
Statement of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Ko- rean National Peace Committee	31

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE OF PREMIER KIM IL SUNG

Dear comrades,

Today our people are ringing in the New Year of 1965 with a greater hope, courage and confidence, looking back on the proud exploits they made in 1964.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, extend warm New Year's congratulations and greetings to you comrades and to all our fellow countrymen, brothers and sisters.

Last year our working people achieved brilliant victories on all fronts of socialist construction under the leadership of the Party. Our national economy made continued, rapid development thanks to the devoted struggle of the heroic working class, co-operative farmers and the entire working people.

Industrial production grew at a high rate, the material and productive foundations of industry were signally reinforced and its technical equipment improved further.

The large-scale Kanggye Youth Power Station was newly commissioned, the first stage project of the Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory completed, and the project for reclaiming tideland on Sin Island for supplying the factory with raw material was also successfully carried out. New factories and shops equipped with modern technique have been set up, such as the drawn-pipe shop of the Kangsun Steel Works, blooming shop and chemical shop

of the Hwanghai Iron Works, and a factory synthesizing ammonia through gasification of anthracite. They will be put into operation before long. Besides, the construction of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station, Woonbong Power Station, a number of chemical fertilizer factories is being successfully pushed ahead.

In the mining industry, the material and technical foundations of large-scale coal and ore mines have been considerably reinforced, and no small number of medium- and small-scale coal and ore mines newly developed.

The machine-building industry, the backbone of heavy industry, likewise made fresh advance. The existing machine factories have been readjusted and expanded and their production capacity has been raised, while more new machine factories have emerged. As a result we are now able to produce and supply more machines and equipment to various branches of the national economy.

Thus today our heavy industry is displaying its increasing might as the basis of an independent national economy and is powerfully propelling the overall technical reconstruction of the national economy.

Also last year the electrification of the Pyongyang-Sineuijoo railway line was completed in a short span of time thanks to the powerful assistance of heavy industry and the heroic struggle of the young

constructors. This marks an epochal event in the development of our railway transport.

Our working people also made signal successes in the struggle for implementing the Party line for effecting innovation in the production of mass consumption goods. Central light industry factories have been further reconditioned and expanded, technical equipment of local industry markedly fortified and daily necessities shops set up in numerous heavy industry factories. Thus the production of mass consumption goods rapidly rose, their assortment expanded and quality further improved.

In the past year, agriculture made a big stride forward in the implementation of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in our Country."

The huge-scale Amrok river irrigation project, the Singye irrigation project, the Chungchun and Soonhwa river-dyke projects and a host of other irrigation projects as well as afforestation and water conservancy work were undertaken, with the result that the acreage of paddy fields has been expanded by 60,000 *jungbo* and our agriculture is better protected from drought and flood. Farming technique made all-round development and especially great success was registered in the introduction of double-cropping in the rural areas. We have already passed through the experimental stage in the introduction of double-cropping and have laid a firm foundation for expanding its acreage to hundreds of thousands of *jungbo*.

Despite the typhoon that caused us hundreds of thousands of tons of damage in farm crop last year, the grain output was maintained at the 1963 level. This was an eloquent testimony to the correctness of the agricultural policy of our Party and the soundness of the foundation of our agricultural production.

In keeping with the spirit of the "Theses

on the Agrarian Question" the Party and state gave continued, powerful assistance to the countryside and rendered enormous benefits to the co-operative farms and peasants. By the end of last year approximately one half of the total number of co-operative farms had been exempted from the delivery of tax in kind. And the state totally exempted co-operative farms from the payment of the construction expense of the modern houses already built for them and from the repayment of the state loans and, at the same time, newly erected a large number of various production establishments and modern houses with state fund.

Thus, socialist rural construction in our country is going ahead successfully with the powerful state assistance of the working class and the selfless struggle of the farmers.

A giant stride has been taken in all spheres—science, education, culture, public health, etc.—and the material and cultural standards of our people have been further enhanced.

Our Party and people have done really tremendous work during the past one year for the further prosperity of the socialist fatherland. Under the tested leadership of the Party, our people are winning fresh victories and making ever greater exploits in socialist construction every year. Thus, as the time flows on and years go by, the political, economic and military might of our Republic is further gaining in strength, our towns and villages are being built up more beautifully and the livelihood of the people is improving all the more. All this is patent proof of the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern part of the country and the invincible vitality of our Party policy.

Today our people are united steel-like around the Party and are advancing vigorously toward a greater victory along the road indicated by the Party.

I, in the name of the Party and Government, extend warm congratulations and thanks to our workers and farmers and to the scientists, technicians, educationists, public health workers, writers, artists and all other working people who made brilliant exploits on all fronts of socialist construction.

I also extend warm congratulations and thanks to the heroic men and officers of the People's Army and Guardsmen, Public Security men and Worker-Peasant Red Guards who are firmly standing guard on the defence line of the fatherland and reliably safeguarding the happy life of our people.

Comrades,

Looking ahead to a brighter future of the country, filled with great confidence on this morn of the new year, the people in the northern part of the country turn their thoughts to the brothers and sisters in South Korea with warm feelings. The compatriots in the South are ushering in the New Year, beset by the unbearable national oppression and hard life.

In the teeth of the ruthless suppression of the enemies, the people in the southern part are keeping up their courageous struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, their stooges. Workers' strikes are taking place everywhere and the peasant masses are coming out against the plunder by the U.S. imperialists, landlords and reactionary bureaucrats, and the youths, students and intellectuals are fighting for democratic freedom and rights. The aspiration for the unification of the country is running ever higher among the South Korean people of all walks of life.

Especially, the heroic resistance struggle of the South Korean youths and students in June last year demonstrated the revolutionary mettle of the resourceful and courageous Korean youths and dealt another seri-

ous blow to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The valuable fighting exploits made by the South Korean revolutionaries and patriotic youths in the sacred struggle for the freedom and liberation of the people and the unification and independence of the country will ever shine in the glorious history of revolution of our country.

The South Korean workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals and patriotic enterprisers and merchants should unite close under the banner of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle and steadily accumulate and increase the revolutionary forces. And they should wage a more courageous struggle against the aggression of U.S. imperialism and the treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi group, against the reinvasion of Japanese militarism and for the peaceful unification of the country.

The people in the northern part of the country will always be with the South Korean people and support and encourage their struggle with all might.

The U.S. imperialists will be eventually driven out of South Korea and the cause of the unification of the country will be certainly accomplished by the united might of the entire people of North and South Korea.

I extend, in the name of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Republic and the entire people in the northern part, fervent fraternal encouragement and greetings to the compatriots and revolutionary fighters in the South who are fighting heroically against the aggressors and their lackeys, and wish them greater victory in their struggle in the new year.

In the name of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, I also extend New Year's congratulations and greetings to the 600,000 Korean compa-

triotis in Japan and all Korean citizens abroad. We hope the Korean compatriots in Japan, under the leadership of the General Association of Koreans in Japan, will win greater victory in the struggle for the democratic, national rights, free travel to and from the homeland and the peaceful unification of the country.

Today the general international situation is favourable to the revolutionary cause of the Korean people and to the struggle of progressive peoples for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

The world socialist forces have further grown in strength and the anti-imperialist, national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples has won new victory. The revolutionary struggle of the broad popular masses with the working class in the van is making continued development in the capitalist countries. The aggressive forces of U.S.-led imperialism are being isolated more and more from the peoples of the whole world. The imperialists are trying their hardest to save themselves from their doom. But, the wilder they run, the more the anti-imperialist struggle of the people is gaining momentum.

In the past year our Party and people won great victory in their external relations and made a positive contribution to the common cause of the world progressive peoples.

We waged a principled struggle for the victory of Marxism-Leninism and for the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement, supported and encouraged in every way the anti-imperialist, anti-colonial struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the revolutionary struggle of the toiling people led by the working class in the capitalist countries, and resolutely fought against the U.S.-led imperial-

ists' policy of aggression and war and in defence of peace in Asia and the world.

Thus, the international position of our country has been elevated and its external relations have been further expanded. An increasing number of countries and peoples are supporting our just struggle. Especially, the Asian Economic Seminar held in Pyongyang and mutual visits of numerous government delegations and economic and cultural delegations have further strengthened and developed the relations of friendship and co-operation between our country and many Asian, African and Latin American countries.

The foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic is an independent and principled policy and, therefore, it is correct.

In the future, too, we will continue to wage a resolute struggle against revisionism and dogmatism and in defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism, the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement. Our people will wage a stauncher struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism, uniting with the peoples of the socialist countries, with the international working class, with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and with the peace-loving peoples the world over.

I, in the name of the entire Korean people, extend New Year's congratulations and greetings to the fraternal peoples of the socialist countries and wish them greater success in their struggle for peace and socialism.

I extend fervent congratulations and encouragement to the South Vietnamese people and the Congolese people in their gallant struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and for freedom and independence, and to the peoples of all countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their anti-imperialist, anti-

colonial struggle.

I also convey warm congratulations to the members of the government delegation of the Republic of the Congo (B), the medical scientists delegation of the Indonesian Scientists' Council and the delegation of the State Broadcasting Station of the Guinean Republic, who are greeting the New Year here together with us.

Dear comrades,

In the New Year we are faced with more vast task of socialist construction. This year we enter the fifth year in the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan.

The Fourth Congress of our Party clearly stipulated that in the first half of the Seven-Year Plan, efforts should be concentrated on speedily developing light industry and rural economy and radically improving the people's living by readjusting and replenishing and using effectively the already created heavy industrial base, and in the latter half of the period, stress should be laid on further expanding heavy industry and improving its technical equipment to decisively reinforce the material-technical foundation of socialism, while further improving the people's livelihood.

We have already made great successes in the past four years in the fulfilment of the task for the first half of the Seven-Year Plan and from this year we should strive to fulfil the task of the latter half of the plan. It is true that the economic development of our country has been delayed somewhat compared with what was expected, because we had to direct great strength to further increasing the defence capacity in the past two to three years in view of the obtaining situation. But we must, and can, carry out without fail the Seven-Year Plan by concentrating fire from now on on heavy industry and further rapidly developing all domains of the national economy.

In order to scale the height of pig iron

and steel production before anything else, it is important to speedily develop ferrous metal industry. This year we should further fortify the base of steel production, while energetically pushing ahead with the reconstruction and expansion projects of the existing furnaces and making active preparations for the construction of Furnace No. 3 at the Hwanghai Iron Works. Along with this, technical equipment should be improved and advanced technical processes and production methods be widely introduced at all iron and steel works to augment by far the output, increase the variety of steel and standards of structural steel and further enhance the quality.

In chemical industry, efforts should be concentrated on the struggle for honouring the production target for chemical fertilizers envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan. The construction and expansion projects of the Aoji Urea Factory and other chemical factories now under way should be further stepped up to complete them at an early date.

To decisively consolidate the country's fuel and power bases is one of the basic conditions for ensuring the rapid development of the national economy as a whole. Therefore, the struggle for occupying the heights of electricity and coal production should be waged all the more vigorously. The construction of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant and the Woonbong Power Plant should be wound up at an early date and medium- and small-scale power stations be continuously set up in a big way. In the domain of coal industry medium- and small-scale collieries should be extensively developed, while reinforcing the technical equipment of large-scale coal mines and boosting their production capacity.

We should continue to direct great efforts to the development of ore mining industry in order to give precedence to the mining industry, the first process of production.

Iron ore mines should be expanded, more non-ferrous ore mines be opened and, particularly, medium- and small-scale ore mines be actively developed along with large-scale ones. The construction of the Dan-chun Ore-dressing Centre and other new ore-dressing establishments should be accelerated and technical reconstruction be energetically speeded up at all ore mines. Thus the output of various kinds of metal ores such as iron, copper, lead and zinc should be rapidly increased to fully meet the demand of the national economy.

The central task in the domain of light industry is to expand the variety of goods and radically enhance their quality. Big advance has been made in this domain in recent years, but it is still far behind the level required by the Party.

We should effect a new turn in the struggle for expanding the variety of consumption goods and raising their quality in the coming one or two years by developing production technique and boosting the level of the skill of workers and supplying a sufficient amount of raw and other materials. Thus we should turn out greater quantities of diversified, high-quality consumption goods to meet the demand of the people and their taste. All the daily necessities we make should be beautiful, durable and attractive and all the foodstuffs we turn out should be clean and tasty.

The development of the rural economy still presents itself as an important task before us. We should further develop all branches of the rural economy including animal husbandry, while concentrating efforts on conquering the height of grain production.

The acreage of paddy fields should be further expanded by turning the already built irrigation facilities to the fullest account and more effectively controlling the water. Along with this, special concern should be

paid to the extensive introduction of two-crop cultivation. Plenty of fodder crops should be planted as before-crop in paddy fields and two-grain-crop cultivation be applied on a large scale in non-paddy fields.

As pointed out in the "Theses on the Agrarian Question," for the technical revolution in the rural areas mechanisation, electrification and chemicalisation should be realised along with irrigation. With the development of chemical industry, the state will supply greater quantities of chemical fertilizers to the countryside.

Especially, land should be well rearranged and the mechanisation of the rural economy be stepped up more energetically. The number of tractors should be increased and their repair bases be further expanded to decisively raise the utility rate of tractors and various kinds of trailing farm implements.

Advanced, intensive farming method should be further developed on the basis of the fortified material-technical foundations of the rural economy. The per unit area output should be further increased by improving the distribution of crops, increasing seed production and doing all farm work timely and qualitatively from ploughing and sowing to harvesting.

Thus, a resolute, uninterrupted struggle should be waged not only for carrying out the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan put before the domain of the rural economy but for implementing the programmatic task for the upbuilding of a socialist countryside set forth in the theses.

The most important in the field of capital construction is to prevent the dispersion of investments and undertake construction in an intensive and concentric way. Capital investment and construction forces should be concentrated on industrial construction aimed at conquering the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan and, at the same time,

housing construction should be carried on extensively.

The Seven-Year Plan is a plan for over-all technical revolution. Without developing technique the huge tasks of the Seven-Year Plan cannot be carried out nor can our national economy make further headway.

Technical innovation movement should be pushed ahead energetically in all domains, in central industry, local industry, rural economy, construction and transport. New technique should be introduced boldly and actively, the existing machines and installations and technical processes be improved steadily and the utility rate of equipment be enhanced in every way. From up-to-date mechanisation and automation to small-scale mechanisation and simple improvement of technical processes, all possibilities for technical progress should be turned to full account so as to save labour, make the labour of the working people easier and boost production.

Economic executives, scientists, technicians, workers and farmers should all display wisdom and creativeness, pool strength and strive for technical development. Particularly, technicians should be rationally allocated and adequate conditions for their work be provided so that all technicians can play their role to the full in the fulfilment of the technical revolution.

For the rapid development of the national economy and the successful solution of the acute question of labour, technical innovation should be stepped up and labour administration well organised. Labour force should be allocated rationally, the organisation of labour improved further and the level of technique and skill of the working people be raised in every way. Thus, in all domains the per-employee output value should be increased and labour economized in the existing factories and enterprises to

direct the necessary labour to the newly rising factories and enterprises.

Intense battle requires the efficient direction of commanders. It is one of the most important tasks confronting us today to decisively elevate the guidance level of the central economic administrative organs and further improve the management of enterprises. In all domains, in all units, the Daian work system and the Chungsan-ri method should be implemented thoroughly. The mass line of the Party should be fully embodied, the line of giving precedence to political work in economic management, solving the tasks raised by activating the cadres and masses and going down to the production sites to give substantial help to the lower unit.

At the same time, the habit of study should be established more firmly among the cadres and working people. Everyone should daily and steadfastly carry on political as well as economic and technical studies. The communist education of the working people should be conducted more actively in combination with education in the revolutionary tradition.

Thus, we should effect a new upsurge in socialist construction and advance more vigorously at the Chullima speed by efficiently guiding and managing the national economy and giving full scope to the creative power and talents of the working people.

Our country still remains divided and we stand face to face with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction. The revolutionary task to liberate South Korea through helping the people there and achieve the unification of the country still lies before us.

We should not allow any self-complacency, indolence and laxity. As a people fighting for the revolution, we should always live in a revolutionary manner. The revolu-

tionary style of work and the revolutionary mode of life should be established more thoroughly in all spheres.

We should fortify our revolutionary base all the firmer politically, economically and militarily by reinforcing the Party ranks firmly, uniting the entire working people closer around the Party, further accelerating the socialist economic construction and keeping up the nation-wide defence posture.

The whole Party and the entire people should unite as one and put up a valiant

struggle to make 1965 a year of decisive advance in the fulfilment of the tasks for the latter half of the Seven-Year Plan, a year of further increasing the might of our socialist fatherland and adding lustre to the honour of Chullima Korea.

I am convinced that our people will achieve a new great victory in the revolutionary struggle and in construction by making a vigorous onward march, upholding the banner of self-reliance under the leadership of the Party.

REPLY OF PREMIER KIM IL SUNG TO PRESIDENT OF KOREAN AFFAIRS INSTITUTE IN WASHINGTON

On January 8, 1965, Premier Kim Il Sung sent his reply to the letter of Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, dated November 12, 1964.

Following is the full text of the reply:

Mr. Yongjeung Kim
President
Korean Affairs Institute
2907 Ellicott Street,
Washington 8, D.C., U.S.A.

I have received your letter. It gives me great pleasure that you are directing deep concern to the question of unification of the country.

As you know, our nation has been suffering from territorial partition and national split for twenty years already.

A new generation has grown up, yet even contact and travel between North and South Korea have not been realized, to say nothing of the unification of the country, the long-cherished aspiration of the nation, and the artificial barrier of national split still remains.

The gap between the north and south is further widening as days go by in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life, and even the national features common to our people, a homogeneous nation formed through a long history, are gradually becoming different.

The split of the nation rules out the possibility of mobilising and using the wealth

of the country and the strength of the people in a unified way for the development of the country and brings unbearable sufferings to the entire Korean people.

The division of Korea into the north and the south is bringing immeasurable misfortunes and disasters particularly to the life of the South Korean people.

The prosperity of the whole nation cannot be expected nor can the South Korean people be relieved from the quagmire unless the split of the country is overcome and unification is achieved.

It is natural that today, in South Korea, the broad popular masses are crying that they cannot live without the unification of the country and many personages with national conscience are fighting courageously for the unification of the country.

The unification of the country is an urgent national task that brooks no further delay.

It is high time, we think, that all Koreans without exception, who love the country and are concerned about the future of the nation, did their utmost for the realisation of the unification of the country.

As is widely known to the world, our Government, reflecting the unanimous desire and will of the entire Korean people, has made persevering efforts to achieve the unification of the country.

We consider that the solution of the unification question should not be hampered for the interests of a certain grouping or privileged circles at the expense of national interests; we consider that the unification should be realised in a democratic way in accordance with the general will of the entire Korean people, not one side forcing its will on the other side under any circumstances. We allow no one to impose his will upon us and we, on our part, do not intend to force our will on others. We always maintain that the North and South Korean authorities, political parties and social organisations and individual personages should sit around one table and negotiate sincerely and open-heartedly to solve the question of unification.

I make it clear once again that our Government will, as ever, bend all efforts to realise the unification of the country in conformity with the desire of the people and the national interests and is ready to accept the opinion of anyone, provided it is helpful towards the solution of the unification question.

In your letter you set forth views that have many points in common with a number of proposals we have outlined time and again for the settlement of the question of unifying the country.

As we have always maintained, the unification of the country should and must be realised on self-dependent, democratic principles in a peaceful way without any

interference from outside.

We consider that any attempt to realise the unification of the country by relying upon outside force is a mere illusion and is designed to leave the whole of Korea to the imperialist aggressors.

The question of Korea's unification is an internal affair of the Korean people, in which no outside force is permitted to interfere. The Korean question must be settled by Koreans themselves. Foreigners are not in a position to solve the internal affairs of our nation.

Our nation is a resourceful and civilised nation with adequate capacity to solve its own national problem by itself.

The basic obstacle to the country's unification is the U.S. imperialists who, militarily occupying South Korea, are interfering in the domestic affairs of our country, carrying out the nation-splitting policy and pursuing the aggressive policy against the whole of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have brought South Korea completely under their colonial domination in all political, economic, military and cultural fields and totally ruined the livelihood of the South Korean people.

Withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea is the precondition for the solution of the question of unification.

In North Korea there is no foreign troops whatever. The Chinese People's Volunteers completely withdrew from North Korea already in 1958 on their own initiative.

However, in South Korea the U.S. army in the guise of the U.N. is still stationed.

The United States has no ground or excuse whatsoever to station its army in South Korea.

There can be no independence or sovereignty as long as the foreign army of aggression is stationed in one's territory.

All with an ounce of national conscience should demand the withdrawal of the U.S.

troops and strive to expel them from our territory.

We must kindle nation-wide wrath against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and marshal the entire patriotic forces in the struggle for driving out the U.S. army from South Korea.

Your proposal that all foreign troops should be withdrawn for the solution of the question of Korea's unification is just.

It is our consistent view that the question of Korea's unification should be solved by way of establishing a unified central government embracing the representatives of the people of all strata through free North-South general elections held in a democratic way free from any interference of outside force on the condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

Such general elections should be held in a completely free and democratic atmosphere, rejecting any condition that might hamper or repress, even to the slightest degree, the expression of the will of the people. Free, democratic elections are unthinkable as long as the democratic rights of the people are infringed upon and patriotic movements are suppressed.

For free North-South general elections, first of all, complete freedom of political activities of the political parties, social organisations and individual personages as well as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration should be fully guaranteed in the whole area of North and South Korea. All the political prisoners who are arrested and imprisoned for having demanded democratic freedom and the independent unification of the country should be set free unconditionally.

All the citizens should be enabled to exercise the right to elect and to be elected throughout Korea with equal rights,

irrespective of party affiliation, political views, property status, education, religious faith and sex.

Only through such genuine democratic elections based on the principles of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot can an independent, democratic, unified government representing the interests of workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, servicemen, traders, enterprisers and other people of all strata be established.

This proposal of ours is a most fair and reasonable one acceptable to anyone.

However, the successive rulers of South Korea, doggedly opposing this just proposal of ours, have insisted on "U.N.-supervised election."

The Korean people are well aware of the nature of "U.N.-supervised election." It is no secret that the election of Syngman Rhee, traitor to the Korean people, was rigged up on several occasions, Chang Myun's assumption of power was fabricated and seizure of power by Pak Jung Hi was legalized through the "U.N.-supervised election" imposed on South Korea from 1948 to this date.

The "U.N.-supervised election" is no more than a screen for covering the aggressive plots of the U.S. imperialists to extend to North Korea their colonial system forced upon the South Korean people.

In Korea the U.N. has been used as an aggressive tool for the United States.

The U.N. has no competence whatsoever to meddle in the Korean question.

The Korean people need no interference of anyone in solving the question of the unification of their country. We must achieve the unification of the country on our own by all means.

The South Korean authorities have kept on opposing, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the establishment of a

unified government of Korea through free, democratic elections. Consequently we could not wait for the day of the country's unification sitting with folded arms, but we had to seek ways and means for gradual approach to complete unification by taking all measures beneficial to the unification of the country.

You must know that we have long since proposed to enforce North-South confederation as a transitional step for settling urgent, immediate problems of the nation even before the realisation of the complete unification of the country and for promoting the unification.

The confederation we have proposed envisages the setting up of a supreme national committee composed of equal numbers of representatives appointed by the two governments mainly for coordinating the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea in a uniform way and for promoting mutual co-operation and intercourse for the common interests of the nation, while retaining the existing political systems in North and South Korea and maintaining the independent activities of the two governments.

The unification commission you recommended may be regarded as similar to the supreme national committee we proposed. Measures may be also sought to reestablish the national ties between the north and south and realise the self-dependent unification of the country, not necessarily through the form of a confederate system, but by setting up a unified organ of some other form, which is composed of representatives of North and South Korea.

We have proposed time and again that if the South Korean authorities cannot accept the confederation, the nation's tribulations caused by the division should be lessened even a little by effecting North-South economic and cultural intercourse, leaving aside political questions for the

time being.

The economic interflow between the north and south will organically combine the industry in North Korea with agriculture in South Korea and facilitate the uniform, independent development of national economy, revive the ruined South Korean economy and open the door for stabilizing the South Korean people's livelihood which is in a dire plight.

We have already built up a developed industry and agriculture in North Korea and laid a firm economic foundation of an independent state. This is an economic wherewithal for our nation to live by its own means when the country is unified at a future date.

We have always been mindful of the well-being and future development of the whole nation as we rehabilitated and constructed the economy utterly devastated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, tightening our belts. We have not forgotten even a moment the South Korean brothers; we consider it our sacred national duty to help the suffering South Korean people.

Along with the realization of economic interflow, cultural ties covering the spheres of science, culture, arts, sports, etc. should be restored, and mutual visits between the north and south should be materialized.

The South Korean authorities following U.S. imperialism are opposed to free North-South general elections, opposed to a confederation system of North and South Korea and are opposed even to economic and cultural exchange between the north and south and mutual visits.

Under such circumstances, we called for the realization of correspondence as the least measure to establish ties between the north and south. It reflects the pressing demand of the people for eliminating the extremely abnormal situation in which

parents, wives and children, relatives and friends cannot even write to each other, being separated in the north and south.

It is of primary importance in achieving the unification of the country to eliminate the tension created between the north and south.

In this connection, it might be recalled, we have time and again proposed to the South Korean authorities that the U.S. troops be withdrawn completely from South Korea, the North and South Korean authorities conclude a peace agreement pledging not to resort to armed attack against each other, and the armed forces of North and South Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively.

The 600,000 strong oversize military strength of South Korea is weighing heavily upon the people with the accompanying enormous military expenses and severely menacing peace in Korea.

The withdrawal of all foreign forces from South Korea, the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and south and the reduction of the armed forces of the north and south will mark a giant step forward toward unifying the country.

We welcome your proposal that the North and South Korean armies be cut to the level of constabulary units solely for the maintenance of internal security and order in the country.

We will take any other measure beneficial to the solution of the question of unification. We are ready to abrogate the military pacts we concluded with foreign countries on condition that the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea and South Korean authorities abolish all the military pacts and agreements they concluded with foreign countries. We made this clear already when we concluded treaties with other countries.

Our regime is an independent people's regime established freely in accordance with the general will of the people. We have never relied upon outside forces and we maintain complete independence in all spheres — politics, economy, military, culture, etc.

Our home and foreign policies are completely independent policies denying any interference of foreign country. Our Government can take on its own initiative appropriate measures, whenever necessary, for the interests of the fatherland and the nation.

We have shown all sincerity for the realisation of the unification of the country.

Even after the present rulers of South Korea staged a military coup and seized power, we advanced more than once a number of national salvation proposals for removing the national calamity and accelerating the unification of the country, sincerely hoping that they would return to a national stand.

They, however, trailing behind the aggressive policy and splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists and disregarding the ardent desire of the nation, would not give ear to our sincere advice; on the contrary, they are running wild in perpetuating national split.

The responsibility for the failure up to this date to achieve the unification of our country rests with the U.S. imperialists who have occupied South Korea by armed force and have been enforcing a nation-splitting policy, and with such traitors as Pak Jung Hi, reactionary bureaucrats, political mountebanks and impostors who, hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists, are bartering away the interests of the nation.

They are those who serve the foreign aggressive forces, opposing the independent peaceful unification of the country and categorically rejecting the unity of the

nation's strength, and those who defend only their own personal interest and the interest of some privileged circles in league with outside forces. But they can never represent the South Korean people.

They are vindicating the U.S. aggressive army which has occupied South Korea and has been hampering the unification of our country and perpetrating all sorts of bestial atrocities against the South Korean people, such as plundering, oppressing, insulting and killing, and are asking for its permanent stationing there.

These traitors turned down our offer to take millions of South Korean unemployed into North Korea to give them jobs and are shipping out compatriots to European and American countries like a commodity.

They are also ushering in even the Japanese militarists to turn South Korea into a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

Under the manipulation of the United States the traitors of South Korea, dead set against contact and collaboration within one and the same nation, are working hard to bring the criminal "ROK-Japan talks" to a completion for collusion with the Japanese militarists.

Those taking the lead in colluding with Japanese imperialism are the lackeys who faithfully served it in the past, too. Refusing to reflect on their past crimes, they have today become again the cat's paws of U.S. imperialism and their old master, Japanese militarism.

To achieve the unification of the country, we should fight, pooling the strength of the entire people of North and South Korea, against the foreign imperialist aggressive forces and the traitors, reactionary bureaucrats, political mountebanks and impostors who are hampering unification in league with them.

How can we promote national unity and

achieve the country's unification without fighting against those who are categorically rejecting any contact or interflow between the north and south, far from being desirous of unification?

Needless to say, it would be a different matter if they repent of their mistakes even now and take the road of struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army and for the independent unification of the country.

We will join hands with anyone at any time if he defends the interests of the nation and aspires after the country's unification, irrespective of political views and ideologies and of his past doings.

If the entire patriotic forces of North and South Korea unite, we will surely be able to open the road of contact and negotiation between the north and south, achieve mutual co-operation and intercourse, make the U.S. army withdraw and accomplish the unification of the country.

Without unity and struggle we can neither drive out the U.S. aggressive army nor can we achieve the unification of the country.

The point is that the South Korean people of all walks of life—workers, peasants, youths and students, intellectuals, army-men, traders and enterprisers—firmly unite and wage a more resolute national salvation struggle for the independent, peaceful unification of the country against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

We must not allow any form of interference in the domestic affairs of our nation, must thoroughly oppose "protection" or "supervision" by any one and carve out our destiny by ourselves.

When we achieve the unification of our fatherland on the principle of self-determination and the whole nation unites and fights, we will be able to strengthen the

might of the country and build a rich and powerful independent state, dispensing with the "guarantee" of any outside forces.

Our country will certainly be united by

the nation-wide struggle of the entire Korean people.

In conclusion, I hope you will make positive efforts to accelerate the independent unification of the country.

KIM IL SUNG
Premier of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, Korea
January 8, 1965

REPORT ON 10TH PLENUM OF THE 4TH CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORKERS' PARTY OF KOREA

The 10th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held from December 14 to 19, 1964.

The plenum was presided over by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The members and candidate members of the Central Committee of the Party attended the plenum.

Also attending the meeting were members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party, responsible workers of the Central Party Committee and provincial Party committees, Party chairmen of major enterprises and responsible workers of ministries and central organs as well as government and economic organs at provincial level.

The plenum discussed the preliminary summation of the fulfilment of the 1964 National Economy Plan and measures for carrying out the 1965 National Economic Development Plan. It examined the question of successfully fulfilling the ten point tasks set before the domains of industry and agriculture and effecting a decisive advance in the implementation of the Seven-Year National Economy Plan by all the more thoroughly establishing the Daian work system, materialising in an all-round way the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri work method, intensifying the technical innovation movement and further improv-

ing economic management in all branches of the national economy.

Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, made the report on the question and many comrades took part in discussions.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made an important speech at the plenum.

Today our working class and the entire working people are making continued innovation and continued advance in the struggle for executing the grand programme brought forward at the 4th Party Congress and our national economy is progressing at a high rate.

The plenum pointed out that thanks to the correct Party policy and the creative labour struggle of the working people, tremendous successes were made in 1964 in all domains of socialist construction.

Great strides were made last year in industry as a result of the concentrated efforts steadily made for readjusting and reinforcing heavy industry while keeping up the high rate of advance in this field.

The Kanggye Youth Power Plant was commissioned, the construction of the drawn-pipe shop of the Kangsun Steel Works, Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Mill, a factory synthesizing ammonia through gasification of coal and other major projects were carried on with credit and fresh

successes were registered in technical reconstruction of railway transport including the completion of the electrification of the Pyongyang-Sineuijoo line in a short time.

With the support of heavy industry, new light industrial factories were built, the material and technical foundations of local industry and raw material bases of light industry were further fortified and daily necessities shops were reinforced in the central industry enterprises as a whole. Thus the production of mass consumption goods expanded speedily and the means were secured for increasing the production still faster in the future.

The rural economy is advancing successfully and the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside are being pushed ahead vigorously along the road indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in our Country".

The acreage of paddy fields was enlarged again by more than 60,000 *jungbo*, afforestation and water conservancy projects progressed successfully, the material and technical foundations for the mechanisation and chemicalisation of the rural economy were further strengthened and a new stride forward was made also in the intensification of agriculture. Agricultural production developed steadily on a firm basis last year, overcoming unfavourable weather conditions such as a long spell of rain and storms.

With socialist construction making headway, the material and cultural standards of the people were further enhanced, and particularly, the livelihood of the peasants improved still more thanks to the enormous material and financial assistance and benefits rendered by the state.

1965 will be a year of decisive advance in fulfilling the Seven-Year Plan, maintaining the Chullima speed in socialist construction of our country.

Discussing ways and means for success-

fully fulfilling the 1965 National Economic Development Plan, the plenum pointed out that the most important thing was to thoroughly establish the Daian work system and materialize the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method in an all-round way and in greater depth in all branches of the national economy.

The embodiment of the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method and the establishment of the Daian work system and new agricultural guidance system initiated by Comrade Kim Il Sung — an application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and revolutionary mass line of our Party to the practice of socialist construction — occasioned a great change in the guidance methods of the Party, state and economic organs and in the management of the national economy.

Pointing out that the newly established industrial and agricultural management systems proved, through practical experience, to be the most rational and superior forms of management of socialist economy suitable to the real conditions of our country, the plenum stressed that the question lay in giving full scope to the superiority of the new work systems.

For this, it is important for the economic executives to conduct political work ahead of all other work and push through the revolutionary mass line more thoroughly, the plenum pointed out.

In this connection, the plenum paid serious attention to the necessity for the leading workers of ministries and bureaus to decisively improve the work method in conformity with the new work systems in the management of the economy and thoroughly materialise the Chungsan-ri spirit and Chungsan-ri method so as to help the lower unit better and give full scope to the talent and creativeness of the masses.

Pointing out that today, in the period of

overall technical innovation, it is the most important question in the guidance and management of the national economy to expedite technical development and decisively strengthen technical guidance, the plenum deliberated on measures to powerfully push ahead the technical revolution through a mass movement, and set forth relevant tasks.

The plenum also put forth the tasks of producing more, better and cheaper by mobilising to the maximum the reserves and potentialities latent in the national economy and strictly economising labour, materials and funds, and of improving labour administration in all domains of the national economy.

The plenum laid stress on enhancing the level of planning of ministries and bureaus in the economic management, on running the country's affairs well and on further strengthening the Party guidance of the national economy.

The tested Marxist-Leninist leadership of our Party, the clear-cut direction and target of struggle, the unbreakable unity and solidarity of the Party and the popular masses, the already-laid solid foundation of an independent national economy, the improvement of the management of the national economy and the surging revolutionary enthusiasm of the popular masses

— all this is the reliable guarantee for the victory in the new battle for the implementation of the national economy plan for 1965 and the Seven-Year Plan.

All the successes attained in socialist construction will further increase the political, economic and military might of our country and all the more inspire the patriotic revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, its stooges, and for the unification of the country.

The plenum stressed that continued innovation and continued advance should be made in all fields of the national economy under the revolutionary banner of self-reliance, and that all the people should maintain a strained posture and live and work in a revolutionary way and thereby successfully carry out the revolutionary tasks entrusted to them.

The plenum expressed the conviction that the entire Party members and working people, rallied rock-firm around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, would bring about a fresh revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction and carry out the Seven-Year National Economy Plan without fail by displaying mass creativeness that will match the revolutionary enthusiasm of 1957 and 1958.

The plenum adopted relevant resolutions.

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG SENDS A MESSAGE OF GREETINGS TO ALGERIAN PRESIDENT

ALGIERS.

Your Excellency Ahmed Ben Bella, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Algerian revolution, I, on behalf of the Korean people and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in my own name, extend the warmest greetings to Your Excellency Mr. President, to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Algeria and to the heroic Algerian people.

The Algerian people won a shining victory by waging a valiant struggle for a long time against the foreign aggressors to attain the freedom of their country and national independence.

Under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party of Algeria and Your Excellency Mr. President the Algerian people who crushed the aggressors and won national independence have been making brilliant successes in the devoted struggle for liquidating the vicious consequences of colonialism and for building a new life along the path of socialism.

The Algerian people's attainment of national independence and all the achievements made by them in the struggle for the independent development of the country since the independence are great encouragement to the entire African peoples fighting for freedom and liberation.

The Korean people rejoice as over their own over the successes of the Algerian people and express full support to and solidarity with the Algerian people in the just struggle.

I firmly believe that the relations of friendship and co-operation existing between the peoples of our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future on the common front against imperialism and old and new colonialism, and wholeheartedly wish you and the Algerian people new success in the struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for African unity and world peace.

KIM IL SUNG

**Premier of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea**

Pyongyang, October 30, 1964

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG SENDS A MESSAGE OF GREETINGS TO PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK

PHNOM PENH

His Royal Highness Norodom Sihanouk,
Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia

In the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and in my own, I send the warmest greetings to Your Royal Highness and the entire Cambodian people on the occasion of the eleventh anniversary of the independence of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements the Cambodian people have made since independence under the leadership of Your Royal Highness in consolidating national independence and developing national economy and culture,

and extend full support to and solidarity with the people of your country in their struggle for defending territorial integrity and neutrality.

Firmly convinced that the Cambodian people will score greater successes in the future struggle for safeguarding national independence and sovereignty from the encroachment of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys, I wholeheartedly wish your country prosperity and development and Your Royal Highness good health.

KIM IL SUNG

**Premier of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea**

Pyongyang, October 30, 1964

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG CABLES MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on November 14, 1964, a telegram to Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, in connection with the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between our country and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

The telegram reads:

NOUAKSHOTT

Your Excellency Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

I am very pleased over the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic

of Mauritania and warmly greet this.

This establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries fully accords with the interests and desire of the Korean people and the Mauritanian people, and this marks an epochal occasion of developing the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries onto a new stage.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the achievements the people of your country are making in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the development of the economy and culture of the country, and express full support to and solidarity with them in their just struggle.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between the peoples

of our two countries will further strengthen and develop in all spheres of politics, economy and culture, I wish your country prosperity and Your Excellency President good health.

KIM IL SUNG

**Premier of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea**

Pyongyang, November 14, 1964

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG CABLES PRESIDENT NASSER

Premier Kim Il Sung sent on November 26 the following telegram to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, in connection with the advancement of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic to ambassadorial level.

The telegram reads:

CAIRO

Your Excellency Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic

I am very much pleased with the agreement on developing diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Arab Republic from the level of Charge d'Affaires to ambassadorial level, and welcome it warmly.

The establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between our two countries fully accords with the interests of the peoples of our two countries and constitutes a turning point in further developing the already established friendly relations in all the political, economic and cultural fields.

The peoples of our two countries have supported and co-operated with each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence, through which their friendly relations have developed constantly.

The Korean people greatly treasure their

friendly relations with the UAR people and heartily rejoice over all the successes achieved by the UAR people in the struggle to smash the aggressive manoeuvrings of imperialism and to build up a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state.

The Korean people and Government actively support the Government and people of the UAR in their struggle against Israeli aggression and for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the prevention of the aggression of the imperialists in the South Arabian peninsula, the realisation of the unity of the Arab peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle, and for peace and security in Africa.

I avail myself of this opportunity to wish your country prosperity and Your Excellency Mr. President good health.

KIM IL SUNG

**Premier of the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea**

Pyongyang, November 26, 1964

STRENGTHEN THE UNITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT AND INTENSIFY THE ANTI-IMPERIALIST, REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE

Editorial, *Rodong Sinmoon*, December 3, 1964

The working class and all the progressive people of the world are marking the seventh anniversary of the publication of the Declaration of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist Countries held in Moscow in 1957 and the fourth anniversary of the publication of the Statement of the Moscow Meeting of Representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties in 1960, under the favourable circumstances in which the international revolutionary movement is winning ever greater victory.

Today the developments of the international communist movement and international situation in general demonstrate with new force the enormous significance of the revolutionary principles of the Joint Declaration and Statement adopted at the meetings of representatives of the Parties of various countries.

The revolutionary principles of the Declaration and Statement which unequivocally elucidated all questions confronting the international communist movement at the present time on the basis of historical experience constitute a firm guide in the activities of the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries.

The Declaration and Statement clearly defined the principled stand and strategic and tactical ways and means that should

be upheld by the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries for the development of the world revolutionary movement—the appraisal of the character of the present epoch, the question of opposing the policies of aggression and war of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism and defending world peace, the question on actively launching the revolutionary struggle of the working class of the capitalist countries and the national-liberation movement of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries and so forth.

And they clearly set forth the tasks of safeguarding the purity of Marxism-Leninism against revisionism and dogmatism and strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and defined the norms of mutual relations among fraternal Parties and fraternal countries, the principal basis of unity and solidarity.

The revolutionary principles of the Declaration and Statement have armed the world working class and its vanguards more firmly with the Marxist-Leninist theory and strategy and tactics tested and confirmed through the revolutionary struggles and with living practical experience, and gave them a powerful theoretical wea-

pon in the struggle against imperialism and for socialism and democracy, national independence and peace.

The course of development of the world communist movement and international events in general in the past years have patently proved the unbreakable truth and great vitality of the revolutionary ideas and revolutionary principles laid down in the Declaration and Statement of the Moscow meetings of representatives of fraternal Parties.

As pointed out in the Declaration and Statement, the present epoch is one of great world-historic turn in which the transition from capitalism to socialism is taking place, and an epoch of revolutionary storm filled with struggles and deep-going changes.

Today in the international arena a fierce struggle is going on between the forces of socialism and imperialism, between the forces of revolution and counter-revolution, and the revolutionary struggle of the people for freedom and liberation is surging higher and higher, pushing aside the sanguinary suppression and all sorts of desperate machination of imperialism and international reaction.

The great might of the socialist forces is growing ever stronger and the advance of the working people in the capitalist countries against the oppression and tyranny of capital is becoming active and the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries is mounting as never before.

A great revolutionary process of destroying the old world of imperialism and colonialism and creating a new world is taking place on the Asian, African and Latin American continents which are being swept by revolutionary storms. The final disintegration of the cursed colonial system is on the order of the day.

Clinging to nuclear blackmail, the imperialists tried to keep down the revolutionary struggle of the people through bloody repression, but they could not thwart the revolutionary struggle of the masses erupting with volcanic force, nor could they bar its triumphant advance.

The imperialists and their vassals tried to paralyse the consciousness of the revolutionary people and disrupt their ranks

through deception, appeasement and all other machinations, but the people drew lessons, were awakened and tempered on the battle ground.

The victories of the South Vietnamese, Laotian, Cuban, Congolese and other Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle vividly show the great might of the unbending will and revolutionary fervor of the peoples who have risen up in the anti-imperialist struggle.

The imperialist system is shaking and its strongholds are collapsing one after another and it is sinking deeper into the morass as days go by due to the growth and powerful advance of the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces.

The U.S.-led imperialists, wherever they go, are meeting with still more powerful resistance and rejection of the popular masses and their machinations of aggression and war are steadily going bankrupt.

Life imparts to all the people the firm conviction that they can pull down any stronghold of imperialism and win victory when they unite close and powerfully rise up in the anti-imperialist struggle.

With no desperate schemes and machinations can the imperialists and reactionaries impede the great onward movement of our epoch towards freedom and national independence, democracy and socialism.

The great banner of revolution, the banner of Marxism-Leninism, is flying ever more triumphantly in every nook and corner of the globe, shattering all the manoeuvres of the imperialists and their servitors.

The international communist movement is growing and developing in spite of all obstacles.

In the past period, the international communist movement went through trials and difficulties owing to the subversive machinations of the imperialists and the act of the revisionists who sought unprincipled compromise with the imperialists, prettifying and embellishing imperialism. But it is continuing to make triumphant advance.

The experience of the international communist movement in recent years has proved that no force can hide the great revolutionary truth of the theory of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism or impair even slightly its invincible vitality.

The present situation confronts all the

Marxist-Leninist Parties and communists with the solemn task of fighting still more perseveringly and actively for the further promotion of the cause of world revolution, holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism.

As pointed out in the Declaration and Statement of the meetings of representatives of fraternal Parties, it is the most important duty of all the Communist and Workers' Parties to hold to the firm stand of the anti-imperialist struggle and actively organise and mobilise the broad masses in the struggle against imperialism for the victory of the cause of socialism, national independence and peace.

As the historical experience shows, only through a principled and stubborn struggle against imperialism is it possible to attain freedom, national liberation and social progress and ensure a lasting world peace.

Today imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, is the chief enemy of the world people in the struggle for the common cause of peace and socialism.

The imperialists are viciously challenging socialism and the revolutionary struggle of the people, trying to find some way to escape their doom in the policies of aggression and war provocation, and standing at their head is U.S. imperialism — the "main force of aggression and war," the "biggest international exploiter," "chief bulwark of modern colonialism" and "international gendarme."

The U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, are ceaselessly intensifying their aggressive and subversive machinations against the socialist countries and are trying feverishly to provoke a new war, while extensively reinforcing the nuclear arms, stepping up the nuclear armament of the criminal "Nato" and frantically aggravating tension, behind the screen of "peace."

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists are spearheading aggression at Asia, Africa and Latin America to extinguish the flames of revolution powerfully raging in these areas, and are wantonly interfering in and bloodily suppressing the struggle of the people of these areas for freedom and liberation and are coming out as the ferocious throttler of national independence.

While expanding the colonial homicidal war in South Vietnam, U.S. imperialism is frequently perpetrating criminal and provocative attacks against North Vietnam, and is interfering in Laos and openly working to unleash a new civil war there. And it is suppressing the patriotic struggle of the Congolese people at the point of bayonet and frantically stepping up the criminal aggressive intrigues to strangle the Cuban revolution.

Continuously reinforcing armaments in South Korea and violating the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. imperialists are becoming all the more undisguised in their provocative acts. They are also accelerating the nuclearisation of Japan and rearmament of the Japanese militarists and scheming to frame up the Northeast Asia Alliance by banding them with the puppets of South Korea, thus menacing peace and security in Korea and the Far East.

We cannot talk about the victory of the cause of all peoples for peace, national independence and social progress apart from the struggle against imperialism led by U.S. imperialism.

The struggle against imperialism is a struggle to frustrate the criminal schemes of the war incendiaries and preserve and consolidate world peace, a struggle to defend the gains of socialism and national-liberation revolution, a struggle to achieve the class and national liberation of the exploited and oppressed peoples and a struggle for the progress of whole mankind.

The most important duty of the international working class and its revolutionary vanguard lies in waging an energetic struggle against the U.S.-led imperialists' policies of aggression and war provocation and their high-handed attack on the working people.

The Communist and Workers' Parties which assume heavy responsibility in the common cause of the world working class and people must expose at all times the machinations of the U.S.-led imperialists for outrageous suppression, aggression and war and organise and launch an active struggle against imperialism by uniting close all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces that can be united.

The heinous plots of the imperialists for

war provocation can be shattered and a greater victory can be achieved in the common cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, if the socialist camp, the world working class, the national-liberation forces and all other revolutionary and peace forces firmly unite on the common front under the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle, put pressure on and deal blows to the imperialists from all directions and availing every means of struggle and bind them hand and foot.

To keep to a principled stand against imperialism and resolutely oppose its policies of aggression and war provocation — this is the basic demand of the Declaration and Statement and the demand of the fundamental interest of the international working class and the revolutionary peoples.

Fidelity of the vanguards of the working class to Marxism-Leninism and to the international communist movement and their fidelity to revolution and their people finds expression in how they meet this demand.

To strengthen mutual support and solidarity among all the revolutionary forces in the struggle for socialism, national independence, democracy and peace constitutes a main factor for the victory of this struggle.

The peoples of the socialist countries, the international working class and the oppressed peoples must do all in their power to support and assist the struggle of the revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting on the common front. Herein lies the might of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces. The vitality of internationalism is manifested in the practical deeds of mutual support and assistance, and here it turns into a practical force.

Particularly, it is a weighty internationalist duty of the peoples of the socialist countries, all the communists and the international working class, to render every active assistance to intensify and develop the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle now on a high tide on the Asian, African and Latin American continents.

The anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle of the peoples on the Asian, African and Latin American continents constitutes a great revolutionary force in our times

and it is directly dealing telling blows to imperialism. By checking and frustrating the imperialists' policies of aggression and war, this revolutionary struggle is making a great contribution to the cause of peace, strengthening the position of the socialist camp and creating favourable conditions for the further victory of the international working-class movement.

Today the approach to the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, which is dealing in practice a powerful blow to imperialism and exercising great revolutionary influence on the developments and on the peoples in other areas, is the chief criterion of the attitude towards world revolution.

All the communists must express active solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their arduous, heroic struggle for freedom and liberation and powerfully support and assist their cause of revolution.

Especially, the socialist countries must resolutely oppose the colonial predatory policy of the imperialists and actively defend the rights of the peoples of the colonial and dependent countries; they are bound by a lofty duty to give every assistance to the revolutionary struggles of all forms, including armed struggle, being waged by the oppressed nations against imperialism and colonialism.

This will directly strengthen the revolutionary force of the world working class and promote the common victory over imperialism.

What is important above all today for the victory of the general cause of revolution and the cause of peace against imperialism is to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

The socialist camp is a valuable revolutionary gain of the international working class which has waged a protracted, bloody struggle, and is a common revolutionary fortress of all the world working class and other revolutionary peoples.

The unity of the socialist camp and the growth of its might constitute a strength uniting the entire world working class and revolutionary peoples and vigorously inspiring and encouraging them to a heroic struggle and a powerful blow to the forces

of imperialism and world reaction.

Only by marching in unity, can the socialist camp be powerful and fully discharge the historical mission it assumes before the progressive mankind.

The differences that cropped up within the socialist camp and the international communist movement in recent years had a definite, negative effect on the unity of their ranks.

The basic points of the differences that cropped up in the international communist movement were mainly the questions of whether or not we should fight against imperialism and its policy, whether or not we should continuously hold the banner of revolutionary struggle and support the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries and whether or not we should ensure the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The differences have been detrimental to the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement. What is detrimental and contradictory to the interests of the world working class and the oppressed peoples and what obstructs unity and solidarity must be overcome.

We consider that today the Communist and Workers' Parties should make a serious study of the experience and lessons of the international communist movement in recent years and do their utmost for unity and solidarity.

Unity and solidarity should be based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary principles of the Declaration and Statement and on the principles of proletarian internationalism. At the present moment, unity should be realised, first of all, through the actual deeds of resolutely opposing imperialism and its aggressive policy, actively supporting and assisting the peoples of colonial and dependent countries in the revolutionary struggle, actively supporting and co-operating with brother countries in socialist construction and supporting and co-operating with brother Parties in the just struggle, and soli-

darity should be promoted through this common struggle.

The common struggle against imperialism must be waged by uniting, and the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism be further intensified by uniting.

The unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement can be ensured when the Communist and Workers' Parties keep to a principled stand against imperialism, actively support the revolutionary struggle of the class comrades-in-arms and oppressed nations and give internationalist support to and co-operate with the brother Parties and brother countries.

And when, on this basis, the brother Parties conduct mutual contacts and comradely discussions on Marxism-Leninism and make sincere and wholehearted efforts, the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement will be further cemented.

The indiscreet act of clinging to the old line which has gone bankrupt in life and yet egging on others to follow it must be resolutely rejected, and it is important to make a sober, scientific appraisal of developments, not beset by preoccupied, subjective views, and seek unity in the practical struggle. It is necessary to take a principled stand for the general interests of the international communist movement, not proceeding from an egoistic stand of any individual Party or country, and to direct greatest attention to unity and make one's utmost, sincere efforts for unity.

As clarified in the Declaration and Statement, the norms of mutual relations among the brother Parties and brother countries are the corner stone of the solidarity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement and the immovable standard for the unity of action.

The socialist camp and the international communist movement can achieve genuine, firm unity only when they base themselves on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on the principles of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, comradely co-operation, mutual support and assistance.

All socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries are equal and independent.

As equal and independent national detachments of the international revolutionary ranks rallied by the class solidarity of the working class, they not only bear the responsibility for the revolution of their respective countries before their people, but also share responsibility before the world revolution.

Particularly, the countries of the socialist camp and their Parties shape their policies independently on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the concrete practice of their countries and make an important contribution to Marxism-Leninism and to the development of the international revolutionary movement through their practical successes in revolution and construction.

There can be no privileged position within the socialist camp and the international communist movement and there should be no such practice as of forcing one's unilateral views upon others as something obligatory.

The unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement is incompatible with the great-power chauvinist arbitrariness and dogmatic, blind obedience.

The practical experience of the international communist movement has shown how important and urgent it is for unity and solidarity to abide by the norms of the mutual relations among the brother Parties and brother countries.

For unity and solidarity, interference in the domestic affairs of brother Parties and brother countries and divisive schemes against them must be thoroughly eliminated.

All Parties, revolutionary comrades-in-arms fighting against the common enemy, should closely co-operate with and support each other from the proletarian internationalist standpoint and thus achieve the common interest and goal.

The unity of the socialist camp can be consolidated in practice only when all the Communist and Workers' Parties act strictly in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian inter-

nationalism and with the norms guiding the mutual relations among the brother Parties and brother countries.

Revisionism and opportunism of all hues, the main danger in the international communist movement, must be overcome and the purity of Marxism-Leninism be safeguarded for the consolidation of the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

There may be trials and twists and turns on the road of the unity of the international communist movement and its victorious advance.

But the principles of Marxism-Leninism will triumph, the revolutionary forces of the world will grow and the unity and solidarity of their vanguard detachments will be strengthened.

Under any difficult and complicated circumstances in the past, our Party has always upheld resolutely the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary principles of the Moscow Declaration and Statement.

While striving to expedite the victory of the Korean revolution, regarding it always as an inseparable component of the world revolutionary movement, our Party has resolutely fought together with the revolutionary peoples of the world against the U.S.-led imperialists' machinations of aggression and war, upholding the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, actively supported the struggle of the international working class and the anti-imperialist, revolutionary struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, and faithfully served the cause of socialism and peace.

Our Party has waged a staunch struggle against revisionism, rejected dogmatism, defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism and exerted all efforts for the unity and solidarity of the ranks of the socialist camp and the international communist movement, firmly adhering to a principled stand in their internal problems. Life fully bears out the justness of the Marxist-Leninist stand consistently upheld by our Party.

In the future, too, our Party and people will invariably hold high the banner of Marxism-Leninism, uphold the revolution-

ary principles of the Moscow Declaration and Statement, march forward without vacillation in any storm and stress, actively strive to strengthen the unity of the socialist camp and the international communist movement and consolidate the solidarity with all the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and will remain faithful to the cause of revolution and peace to the end.

Marxism-Leninism is a mighty weapon of the working class and the working people of the world in the liberation struggle and

an undying torch leading the popular masses to victory.

The revolutionary cause of the people will be crowned with ultimate victory when the revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism are upheld and all the anti-imperialist, revolutionary forces united firmly under this banner.

There is no force on earth that can halt the grand onward march of the international communist movement pressing ahead under the revolutionary banner of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism.

STATEMENT

of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity

The Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity issued on November 25 a statement condemning resolutely U.S. aggressive machinations against the United Republic of Tanzania and expressing the full support to and solidarity with the Tanzanian people in their anti-U.S., patriotic struggle.

Following is the full text of the statement:

Recently in Tanzania the heinous scheme long hatched systematically by U.S. imperialism to obliterate the independence of the Tanzanian people and overthrow the Tanzanian government was brought to light.

The U.S. imperialists have sent to Tanzania an army of saboteurs and agents long trained by them, and these characters are plotting to undermine the Tanzanian government with the U.S. embassy in Dar-es-Salaam as their headquarters. Then Washington is creating tension and confusion in border areas of Tanzania with its military personnel and mercenaries in the Congo (L) and Mozambique.

The plot of U.S. imperialism is a heinous criminal act aimed at undermining the sovereignty and independence of Tanzania, enslaving the Tanzanian people, and strangling the national-liberation struggle of the African people which is spreading like a prairie fire.

Under the militant slogan of "Down with U.S. imperialism!" the Tanzanian people are now waging a resolute struggle to reject the high-handed U.S. interference and aggressive acts.

The struggle of the Tanzanian people is a righteous one to safeguard the country's freedom and independence, and preserve peace and security in Africa.

Together with the entire Korean people the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity vehemently condemns aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism against the United Republic of Tanzania and expresses the wholehearted support to and solidarity

with the Tanzanian people in their anti-U.S., patriotic struggle.

Today the U.S. imperialists are scheming aggression and war not only in Tanzania but also in South Korea, South Vietnam, Laos, the Congo (L), Cuba, and other parts of the world.

All these facts call upon the entire oppressed peoples of the world to unite firmly and to step up their struggle against colonialism, old and new, led by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, march forward shoulder to shoulder with the Asian, African, and Latin American peoples in the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism, and give full support and encouragement to the struggle of the Tanzanian people against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence.

We resolutely demand that the U.S. imperialists and colonialists immediately stop intervention and aggressive machinations and get out of Tanzania and all other parts where their aggressive claws are extended.

The Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity is firmly convinced that the Tanzanian people who enjoy the support and encouragement of hundreds of millions of the world peace-loving people will surely frustrate the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists and safeguard the independence and sovereignty of the country.

Pyongyang, November 25, 1964

STATEMENT of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee

The Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee issued on November 27 a statement in connection with the grave situation created in the Congo (L) owing to the armed intervention by the U.S. imperialists.

Following is the full text of the statement:

Now in the Congo-Leopoldville there exists an extremely grave situation owing to the aggressive armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists.

On November 24, the U.S. imperialists transported a large force of the Belgian paratroopers and occupied Stanleyville, the seat of the People's Revolutionary Government of the Congo (L). Then with their mercenaries, some 11,000 strong, collected in their satellite countries such as Belgium, Portugal, Israel and South Africa and armed with U.S.-made tanks, armoured cars, mortars and machineguns, they are perpetrating sanguinary suppression and massacres of the patriotic Congolese people. Moreover, U.S. warplanes are carrying out an indiscriminate bombing of the liberated areas.

This is not only a criminal aggressive act against the Congolese people but a grave provocation to the peace and security of the whole Africa.

As is known to all, the U.S. imperialists are scheming in every way to strangle the patriotic struggle of the Congolese people, turn the Congo (L) into their colony, and bolster their tottering imperialist and colonialist system in the African continent.

The U.S. imperialists, who, in face of the strong resistance of the Congolese people and all the African people, had no alternative but to pull out "the U.N. Forces" from that country, are working to set up what they call the "pan-African peace force" in

an attempt to put down the national-liberation struggle of the Congolese people. Then they are staging a farce of "national reconciliation" by bringing such notorious and discredited character as Tshombe into the "puppet government."

No vicious plots and fraudulent, conciliatory tactics of the U.S. imperialists can check the just struggle of the Congolese people.

The Congolese people and their patriotic armed forces, who have risen up in the heroic fight for freedom and independence, have freed a vast area of the country, dealing a telling blow at the aggressors.

Now the panic-stricken U.S. imperialists have mobilized a large force of white mercenaries and started an armed aggression.

To shield their criminal act of naked armed intervention the U.S. imperialists are putting up an excuse — theirs is a move to "protect" the white residents in the areas controlled by the Congolese people's armed forces. They are even saying that their move is not a "military one but a humanitarian one!"

But no fraudulent acts of the U.S. imperialists will cheat the people.

The new U.S. armed intervention in the Congo has exposed once again the brigandish, aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and showed that U.S. imperialism is the most truculent enemy of the world people.

The brazen aggressive machination of

U.S. imperialism against the Congo has aroused indignation on the part of the entire African people and the peace-loving people the world over.

The Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the Korean National Peace Committee together with the entire Korean people vehemently denounce the brazen armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in the Congo.

The Korean people will, as in the past, support in every way and always stand on the side of the Congolese people who are waging a valiant struggle for liberation and freedom of the country, holding arms in their hands.

The U.S. imperialists must give up their

armed intervention in the Congo at once and withdraw with all their mercenaries and lethal weapons.

Should the U.S. imperialists persist in their dangerous playing with fire, they will suffer an ignominious defeat in the face of the united might of the Congolese people who are enjoying the full support of the entire African people and the world peace-loving people.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the heroic Congolese people will repulse U.S. aggression and surely win the final victory in the just struggle for freedom and liberation.

Pyongyang, November 27, 1964

No 13633